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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNIONISTS *versus* TRAITORS.

The Political Parties of Philadelphia:

OR

THE NOMINEES THAT OUGHT TO BE ELECTED IN 1861.

BY

JOHN CAMPBELL,
A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

ONLY 49 COPIES PRINTED.

PHILADELPHIA:
1861.

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UNIONISTS *versus* TRAITORS.

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UNIONISTS *versus* TRAITORS.

MOTIVES AND OBJECTS.

My motives in writing the following pages are—a hatred of the men, cliques and parties who have involved the Republic in its present calamities and dangers, and a desire to fulfill to the letter my oaths of allegiance to the U. S. My objects are—to aid, to the best of my ability, the efforts of the Government to suppress treason, and to prevent, if possible, the elevation to office of any man tinctured with or suspected of secession proclivities. I propose, therefore, to issue this pamphlet upon the crisis. It will be for those who read it to act upon its suggestions if they appear to them true—but if false, to reject them. It is necessary to commence with a definition of

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Without referring to the pages of Rousseau, Montesquieu, Godwin or Paine, we can, if we choose, easily comprehend political rights. The Declaration of American Independence clearly defines all the rights of the citizen: "That men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Now, these rights may be suspended or taken away by force or despotism. A man can only use his life for the general good. He cannot, without becoming amenable to law, set a bad example; he cannot perpetrate the crime of suicide, because, by so doing, he loosens the bonds of society. His life has been given to him by Almighty God to use it for the benefit of himself and his fellow men. Liberty is also given to him. By this is understood that he shall speak, write and act as he deems proper, always provided that he injures no other person—that he is equal before the law—that his right of suffrage is the same as that of every other citizen, no more or no less—that he is to have no special privileges granted to him, because by obtaining special privileges of any kind other citizens are thereby injured.

But in the possession and enjoyment of rights there are certain qualifications thereto appended—these are called and known by the name of

DUTIES.

If a man has a right to worship God as he chooses, it is his duty to concede the same right to every other man. If a man has a right to his family, it is his duty to provide for it to the best of his ability. If he has the right to pursue happiness in his own way, it is his duty not to infringe upon the happiness of any one else. There is no right without a corresponding duty—therefore it is that rights and duties are defined by our

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

The Federal Constitution is a written instrument, which defines the powers of the different branches of our Government, as well as the rights and duties of the citizen. The Federal Constitution is the model upon which State Constitutions have been made. Laws are enacted for the general welfare of society, to punish criminals, to protect citizens in their persons and property—in fine, to secure to them all their rights. The Constitution of the U. S. affixes the penalties and defines the crime of

TREASON.

It consists in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. Is it not a fact that there are men in the South who have levied war against the United States, and are they not, therefore, traitors? Have we not persons in the North who adhere to them, and are they not, according to the Constitution, traitors? A case in point: When a bill was before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, last winter, to arm the State to resist and put down Southern traitors, did not certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives vote against the bill? Yes! at the very time that traitors in Charleston were preparing to bombard Fort Sumter, and to massacre Major Anderson and his gallant little band of heroes, these members were so lost to all shame, to all honor, to all patriotism, as to vote against the arming of our great Commonwealth, to enable it to resist the traitors; and only when a hurricane of indignation swept over the State did they change front and wheel into line. And in the teeth of this base conduct, some of them have the effrontery to ask of the people to reëlect them. I know that a few of these members have since acted nobly, by going to the war and staking their lives in defence of their country—such

members can well be pardoned; but others who not only voted as above stated, but previously assisted the Breckinridge and Buchanan conspirators to bring upon us our present disasters, cannot expect forgiveness. These creatures say that they knew the appropriation would not be safe in the hands of Governor Curtin—to this I reply that if Governor Curtin were to defraud the State of every penny of the appropriation, it was not their business. For his crime, if committed, they knew or ought to have known, that the Governor would be held responsible by the people. It was their duty as patriots to have voted the supplies to arm Pennsylvania, so that Jeff. Davis and his myrmidons might not be permitted to invade and trample it under foot. This policy has been and now is being imitated by the Democracy of New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and other States—treason is preached by their leader, Breckinridge, as well as by his followers, Ben Wood, Burnet, Vallandigham and others; while it is well known to all that the infamous Breckinridge press is endeavoring to divide our people and to paralyze the arm of the Government in the prosecution of the war. I ask, are not such men enemies of the United States, and tory allies of the foes of our country? Is not this policy the best that can be pursued to aid and encourage the dissolution of the Union? Does it not assist

FOREIGN INFLUENCE

to destroy our Government? Is not this foreign influence now, as it has been, busily engaged in fomenting civil strife? Do not the Norman aristocracy of England anxiously hope for our downfall? It would be arguing against the nature of things to say that those who live upon the sufferings and plunder of the oppressed of Europe, desire to see the continuance of this Republic. Is not its existence a daily rebuke to autocrats, kings, emperors, and petty tyrants? Where or when in this world's history were there ever thirty millions of people, possessing so many of the physical comforts of life as ours, or enjoying so much individual liberty? Yet this happy state of things must be put an end to, in order to gratify the morbid and insane ambition of traitors, North and South. Foremost among the nations who desire our destruction is that of the

NORMAN POWER OF ENGLAND.

I quote from a letter of mine which appeared in *The Press* some months ago:

> But may it not be an instructive lesson to ascend to the causes of our present troubles, and if we can trace them to their source, will not the knowledge acquired be of use to enable us to prevent another national catastrophe? For thirty years

Exeter Hall has been endeavoring to foment our present difficulties. Its orators and pseudo philanthropists have been endeavoring to undo the work of Almighty God; they have been trying to make a public opinion that the negro race ought to be placed upon an equality with the white. The Government of Great Britain, the ruling class, composed in a great measure if not entirely of the descendants of the Norman conquerors—of that race whom Macauley calls "the hereditary aristocrats of the world"—have covertly or openly encouraged this false humanitarianism. Is it to be supposed, that this aristocracy—the wisest, the bravest, and the most unprincipled class that has ever existed—care for the negro? Such a supposition is ridiculous. This class does not reason alone for the passing time but with almost intuitive foresight looks into the far future. Let us see the present position of England. She holds the keys that unlock the Mediterranean sea; from the mouths of her Gibralter cannon, she permits or forbids such vessels as she chooses from passing. She owns Malta, which is only sixty-two miles from the coast of Italy, and one hundred and ninety-seven miles from the coast of Africa; from this island she can land troops in Sicily in the short space of five or six hours. She is mistress of Zante and Cephalonia, and thus commands the entrance to the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto. From these islands she can easily send troops into either Greece or Turkey. She has quite recently seized upon the Isle of Perim, in the straits of Babel Mandeb, the door that opens and closes at her wish upon the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, enabling her to grasp Egypt and Abyssinia on the West, and Arabia on the East. A thousand miles away to the South-east from the mouths of the Indus she can dictate terms to Persia across the Arabian sea in the Gulf of Ormus. Another thousand miles from the Indus river in a South-easterly direction, separated from the Carnatic by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Strait, lies the Island of Ceylon, which gives her immense power over the Indian Ocean. Proceeding Northerly from Ceylon we arrive at the mouth of the Ganges, and already has commenced a transgangetic absorption of portions of the continent of Asia into the British dominions. Bootan, to the North of the Ganges, and Burmah, to the East, may now be only considered as outposts of the English-Asiatic Empire. Singapore, at the end of the Malay Peninsula, commands Malacca Straits, between the Indian Ocean and Chinese Sea. Hong Kong, within about a degree of Canton, places the empire of the Celestials at the mercy of the "Outer Barbarian." Sarawak, on the Western coast of Borneo, is also in possession of the British. They can, therefore, at any time menace the Isles of Sumatra and Java, and conquer them from the Dutch. I need not refer to their possession of Australia, &c., as in that far part of the globe she has no competitors. From the Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, and from Cape Colony, she can descend upon the Isle of Madagascar, and if necessary, with ten or a dozen war steamers, she could sweep the whole Eastern coast of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, through Mozambique channel, up to Cape Gardafui. On the West coast of the same continent she has seized upon just so much as she desired—the general unhealthiness of the coast making it unprofitable or worthless for European settlements. The power of England is paramount in the Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding our self-complacency in imagining that American influence was in the ascendant. Her territorial possessions on the North of this continent enable her to cross the Atlantic in a few days. Her war steamers have no difficulty in running from St. John's to the Bahamas, the latter of which partly command the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico.

I have shown to you England's power, or rather the power of her ruling class. Let me now advert to her policy—"divide et impera," divide and conquer is her motto. Her emissaries from Exeter Hall have been sowing broadcast the seeds of disaffection around and among us. Ever since the days of her West India Emancipation Act, she has set herself up as a model of national

virtue and sanctity. In the Houses of Parliament, and out of them, this Uriah Heap sanctimoniousness has been paraded before the world. Her missionaries here have held up their hands in hypocritical horror at slavery. Her George Thomsons have been most eloquent in its denunciation. Her aristocrats have feted and petted our most notorious Abolitionists. Her policy always has been to enter the wedge of disunion. This policy culminated in 1860. Southern traitors raised aloft their pirate flag. Then it was that the Norman Aristocracy of England cast aside the thin veil of hypocrisy. What care they for the slave. It was and is enough for them that the prospect of anarchy and dissolution is upon us. Their sympathies are all now on the side of the Southern traitors, and for two reasons: First, a hatred of our republican institutions, which gave an asylum to her own oppressed people, fleeing from bondage. Second, because she sees in the acts of Davis & Co. an approximation to her own monarchical system. England introduced among us, first of all, slavery, and then she preaches up her crusade of

ABOLITIONISM,

not to benefit us, but rather to do us all the mischief she is able.

In reviewing the causes of our present difficulties, let me state one of the most prolific sources. It is

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

On every hand we witness this general depravity. Conventions are bought and sold; nominations are sought by the most ignorant, vicious and corrupt men in the community; bribery is openly practised. This course is not confined to one party—it pervades all parties. A man received a nomination for a high office, some time ago, who could not spell "Soap" correctly; another was elected to Congress who spelled cabbage, "kabbitch;" others have bought nominations and been elected: others have bought nominations and been defeated. So general has this political corruption spread, that it pervades every class of society, from the monstrous robberies of President Buchanan's office holders to the infamies of Governor Curtin's Administration. Can better be expected than fraud and cheatery by a public functionary, when the vile remark is continually made on all sides—"Well, a man has a right to make all that he can in office." Until public opinion takes a healthier tone, until it is made an issue by our citizens that official robbery is as bad as private robbery, until juries will convict public thieves as well as private thieves, we may expect this official corruption to continue. What right has any man to insist that he

shall be elected who has purchased a nomination, or who hires ruffians and bullies to intimidate the delegates of a convention? Twice has my life been jeoparded by hired scoundrels, but upon both occasions I defeated those who hired them. This official corruption has begotten a

LAXITY OF POLITICAL MORALITY,

which has been sinking lower and lower until honest men and patriots have been deterred from attending to their political duties. The consequence is that the worst class of our citizens control our delegate elections. Each aspirant for office who has the longest purse, and can hire the greatest number of rowdy ruffians, appears to be able too often to rule his

POLITICAL PARTY.

It is evident that among a free people there will be political parties, and under proper guidance they are necessary to a healthy state of public opinion. The party that embodies in itself those measures most suitable to popular sentiment is generally successful. The Democratic party, for a long number of years, has been enabled to maintain itself in power by carefully adapting itself to public opinion; but at Charleston, it would appear that the leaders of the Democracy over-calculated the forbearance of the Northern people. There, and in Baltimore, it ignored the right of American citizens to rule themselves in the territories. It martyred Douglas, the representative of the Democratic heart, and only did this as a step to the development of its future treason. It had its affiliates in the free States. It has them now. The most modern phase of secessionism is the white flag of peace. It ought to be called the "white feather" of treason—its advocates are traitors dyed in the wool. We must inquire, before we are done, if there are nominees on any ticket who entertain secession opinions. If so, they must be defeated. I know the great difficulty of a man ridding himself of his

PREJUDICES,

because they become almost a part of his nature. We vote year after year the same ticket—it is habitual—we dislike to alter it—but is it not our duty to inquire into the character of every candidate for office? Ought our prejudices induce us to vote for any man who leans toward secession and disunion? Ought not our country to be dearer to us than party? All political parties ought to be swept out of existence, rather than one hour's danger

should accrue to the Republic. I take it for granted that every true American will sacrifice his prejudices for his party to his

PATRIOTISM.

This feeling ought to be paramount to every other—it ought to animate the breasts of all, and it does, except those of rank traitors. American Citizen has been the proudest title that man could possess. We were respected abroad, because our flag was feared. We were happy at home.

THE LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

at Charleston and Baltimore repudiated Democratic principles—set at naught the Declaration of Independence—broke up the Democratic organization—and persecuted Stephen A. Douglas to the tomb. These leaders have induced hundreds of thousands of native-born citizens to unfurl the bloody banner of rebellion, and have endeavored to swerve naturalized citizens from their oaths of

ALLEGIANCE.

I am proud to say, that so far, in few instances have they been successful. Indeed, it is impossible for a naturalized citizen to sympathise with secession, because, by so doing, he commits perjury. Nor can any amount of casuistry or cunning clear him of the responsibility of his oath. It will not do for casuistical logicians to throw dust in the eyes of loyal citizens by endeavoring to show that secession is not treason. Our citizens ought to know that the active agent and one of the proximate causes of disunion has been

SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

The Knights of the Golden Circle have been busily at work for years to break up the Union. All such societies among a free people are highly mischievous and tend to revolution and anarchy. It matters not whether they be Orange Men, Molly Maguires, American Protestant Associations, Know Nothings, Knights of the Golden Circle, or any other secret political society, all are equally pernicious in a country like ours, where every man is permitted to participate in the making of the laws which affect his interests. I grant that in a despotic country recourse has to be had to any and every means to overthrow despotism and to establish liberty; but in a free land, every secret political society is a conspiracy against the rights of the citizen, destructive of social order and

subversive of all just government. Is it not fair to inquire who are the

PRESENT SYMPATHISERS

with rebellion? Their names are well known—a little observation can detect them. Peace—Compromise—Southern Brethren—Illegal Arrests—Violations of the Constitution—Gross Corruption, et cetera, are the shibboleths of our enemies in disguise. We must be on our guard against them. The National Administration must not be crippled in its efforts to suppress rebellion and to punish traitors. If the President or any of his Cabinet do wrong let him or them be impeached, so soon as the traitors are beaten; but we cannot afford to haggle now, when the very life of the nation is at stake. I say, therefore, that we ought to watch the conduct of the

AIDERS AND ABETTORS

of Yancey, Davis, Cobb & Co. We ought to know that there are men in Pennsylvania who would gloat at the spectacle of witnessing us placed under the yoke of the rebels. Some of these very fellows attempt to create a secession public opinion. Have we closely examined the

RESULTS OF REBELLION?

if we have not it is time that we should. It is time that we should know that, if it be successful, our harvests will be trampled under the hoof of the war-horse—that our cities will be first plundered and next burned—that our relatives will have to endure all sorts of insults and outrages—that our workshops will be idle—that famine will overtake us—and that pestilence, traveling upon its heels, will sweep off the unfortunate people. But, in addition to these misfortunes, there will be

SEVERAL CONFEDERACIES,

each of which will be at war with its neighbors. There will be no stability in government. Military chieftians and dictators will rule by brute force. Are we to tamely sit down with folded hands and await these misfortunes? Nay, more—are we to encourage their approach by voting for bad men who are disloyal to the Government, or are we to support an incendiary and treasonable

PRESS.

Liberty of the press is very good, but what is to be said and done when the press endeavors to topple over our Government?

Is there to be liberty for such a press? Would not the Government be recreant to its high and lofty trust, to tolerate a treasonable press? Liberty of the press and of speech to traitors, who secretly plot and openly preach the destruction of the Nation! The National Administration should promptly arrest every such incendiary speaker and writer. Continual attacks are made by this treasonable press upon the

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

I am neither the apologist nor eulogist of Mr. Lincoln, nor any member of his Cabinet. I owe none of them anything; I did not vote for him; I hold no office under him, nor do I expect to hold one; no relative or friend of mine holds office under him; I ask no favors of him or his; his political party is not mine; but I go for supporting his Administration in the prosecution of the war. I have not the disposition to weaken the arm of the Executive in this our day of trouble. I am for extending to him all the assistance possible. I am for strengthening the Government instead of making it powerless, nor do I envy the feelings of that man whose adherence to party is stronger than devotion to his country. If the National Executive transcends his functions and violates the Constitution, who forced him so to act? Had he not called out the volunteers would not Washington be to-day in possession of the rebels?—nay more, would not Baltimore also be occupied?—would not Philadelphia have been plundered, and probably given to the flames? Had President Lincoln not done as he did, he would have become more execrated than even Mr. Buchanan, and God knows he is not to be envied. Who, as a general thing, are the parties who denounce the acts of the Administration as illegal and unconstitutional? Is not every such denouncer a Democrat?—do I state a falsehood? I will satisfy, before I have done, even the most skeptical, that Democrats, and only Democrats, are the enemies of the nation at the present time. One of the most common complaints that these screech-owls make is the increase of our

NATIONAL BURDENS.

The increase of taxation is a great and fearful evil, but why do not the carpers denounce the villains who have brought upon us this state of things? Now let me say that the more enthusiastically the Administration is supported, the sooner will the war be ended, and the less will be our debt and taxation. It is a duty that every citizen owes to his country, to repudiate every man who tries to paralyze the National Arm. It is important to us all to

examine into the claims of the various candidates of the different political parties, and first, of the

JUDICIARY.

Nothing can be more important to the welfare of the community, to the security of life and property, and to individual liberty, than a bench of Judges who are honest and impartial in their decisions —who will administer justice impartially between man and man— who are learned in the law, and who are true to the Constitution of the United States, and who are loyal to its flag.

Has the Democratic party placed before the people candidates possessing the before named qualifications? George Sharswood has all the legal and general knowledge requisite for the high and responsible position of Judge, but it is stated openly and above board, that his sentiments and opinions have been expressed in favor of secession. I do not make the charge, I do not vouch for its accuracy, but I do say that if the report be correct, that it is a duty that every Unionist owes to his country, to vote against Judge Sharswood. I shall regret if the charge can be proven against him, but if it be proven, no power upon earth shall induce me to vote for him. I am unacquainted with Mr. Otterson's opinions upon the absorbing question—in every other respect he is said to be worthy of the place he seeks. Mr. Bateman is highly learned in the law, but I have heard that he favors compromise with armed traitors, and if so he ought to be defeated. Mr. Heiskel's character is good—of his ideas regarding secession I cannot speak. Mr. Furman Sheppard is one of the very best nominations that could have been made by any political party. He is a fine scholar, well read in his profession, a thorough Unionist, repudiating the detestable secession heresy—strictly honorable in every transaction of life—a perfect gentleman. He is a man for whom every citizen ought to be proud of the opportunity to vote. Were the Democratic party to make such a nomination upon every occasion, it could hardly ever be beaten.

LEGISLATORS.

A Legislature ought to be composed of the honesty and intellect of a Commonwealth. No candidate ought to be elected to the Legislature this fall who voted against arming the State, for these men knew or ought to have known that Jeff.-Davis-traitors were attacking the very existence of the Nation. Will the people reëlect men to the Legislature who, when the Nation was reeling and tottering under blows inflicted by conspirators and traitors, refused by their votes to place our great Commonwealth in an at-

titude of defence—and who only changed front when they heard the sound of the tornado of popular wrath which was certain to overwhelm them for their faithlessness to Pennsylvania. If the army of the rebels had been able to attack and overrun the State, and capture and occupy Philadelphia, would these Democratic members, who voted against arming Pennsylvania, have reconsidered their votes? Or suppose that a majority of the people were in favor of Yancey & Co., where would these members be to-day?

I owe no private personal grudge to any man nominated upon the Democratic ticket. I would rather than not vote for Democrats for office. I would not have said a word in disparagement of one of them, were it not for the dangerous condition of our country; but the safety of the Republic must be paramount to every other consideration. I know not whom the People's party, or the No-party party, will nominate, and at this stage of proceedings I cannot be influenced by predilections in favor of other persons being elected in the places of Messrs. Caldwell, Gaskill and Duffield. These three gentlemen were in the last Legislature, and refused to vote to arm the State. It is for the voters to say upon election day, if they will reëlect Representatives who were so derelict to their duties as to prefer the trammels of party to the dangers of the country. It is clear to every thinking man that all our present troubles have been brought upon us by the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party—the wing to which the above named gentlemen belong and with which they have acted. There is another gentleman nominated for the Assembly in the Fifth District—he was in the pay of Mr. Buchanan for four years. I do not know Mr. Devitt, (or McDevitt,) but he certainly took the wages of an Administration which, with its aiders and abettors, are wholly and entirely responsible for all our National calamities.

An erroneous impression has gone forth that Mr. Donnelly, the Democratic nominee of the Fourteenth Legislative District, was a member of the last Legislature. This is not true. I am satisfied that if he had been he would have boldly stood up for the honor and safety of the Nation. Mr. Donnelly was a member of a prior Legislature, and won golden honors for himself by his inflexible honesty and integrity. He is a true Unionist and ought to be elected.

Mr. Townsend Yeardsly, whose word is not be doubted, states that Mr. Samuel C. Thompson, the Democratic nominee for Assembly in the Fourth District, rejoiced over the defeat of our armies. If so, he ought not to be elected.

Mr. Robert M. Carlisle, the nominee of the Seventeenth District, ought to be defeated. A gentleman with whom I am acquainted,

and of most undoubted integrity, states, by calling at my Book-store, he will satisfy all doubters as to Mr. Carlisle's unfitness to represent a constituency in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

It seems strange if the Democratic County Convention had planted itself squarely in favor of the Union, that Thos. McCulloch and Henry J. Leisenring should have been the two chief competitors for the Registership of Wills. Mr. Leisenring, the defeated candidate, did not vote to arm the State, when a bill to that effect was before the House of Representatives. Mr. McCulloch was a mail agent under James Buchanan—he assisted to keep Breckinridgism in the ascendant in the Twenty-fourth Ward during the accursed Administration of Mr. Buchanan. His sympathies are with those whose wages he earned during the last two years. No apologies or excuses can whitewash him. He cannot by any possibility be elected. No Union Democrat can vote for him—no friends of the lamented Douglas—none of those Democrats who were tried in the fire of persecution by Mr. Buchanan's hirelings, can vote for him.

Albert Lawrence, the candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, ought to be elected. He never quailed during the time of the Baker and Hamilton reign of terror. He followed the Douglas banner like a true Democrat and an honest man—he is a sound Unionist—every good man ought to vote for him.

James McClintock belongs to the Breckinridgers. He had not the courage to stand by the true Union Douglas flag, a year ago, but cast his lot among the Breckinridgers. They ought to be allowed the privilege of electing him.

J. Johnson I do not know. I cannot speak of his antecedents, political or otherwise. If he is a Unionist and otherwise unobjectionable he ought to be elected.

I have not time or space to go over each Ward in detail. It is only necessary for every citizen to inquire, first of all, if the parties nominated are true Union men—if in other respects they are honest, sober and capable—if they have or have not been Mr. Buchanan's hirelings—whether or not they have Breckinridge leanings—whether they have been and are now for unqualifiedly supporting the National Administration in its war policy—whether any of them rejoiced at the death of Stephen A. Douglas because he was for the Union—and whether they do not let fall from their "disloyal lips," as Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, says of them:—Compromise—Peace—Constitutional Guarantees—Lincoln's War—Fraternal Blood—Mistaken Brethren, &c., &c.

Before I enter upon the claims of the candidates for municipal offices, let us see the nature of the carefully worded resolutions of

the Judicial and County Conventions of the Democratic party. I cannot place the question in fairer light than the *Sunday Dispatch* of September 1st presents it. The *Dispatch* says:

> The report made to the City and County (State House Row) Convention commences with a pompous preamble, in which the names of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk, are brought in to show that the first, as a "Democratic President," acquired Louisiana; that the second, as a "Democratic President," was in office during the war with England; that the third, as a "Democratic President," quashed nullification; and that the fourth, as a "Democratic President," held office during the Mexican war. From this little historical lesson, the inference is drawn that the "Democratic party" has ever been for the Union, the flag, the country, the Constitution, and the security of the people in their constitutional rights.
>
> This chronological preamble would have been much better if the convention had gone a little further. It should have told us how Franklin Pierce, as a "Democratic President," put his whole influence against the people of Kansas; how James Buchanan, as a "Democratic President," attempted to force the Lecompton fraud upon the people of that territory; how, as a "Democratic President," he appointed the thieves of public property, Floyd and Thompson, to positions in his cabinet, and allowed them to furnish the South with ordnance, arms and ammunition, and left forts, arsenals, mints and navy yards, in condition for the rebels to seize. It might as well have been told how the same Buchanan, as a "Democratic President," aided and abetted the division of the Democratic party so that it should be defeated, the "Black Republicans" placed in office, and some pretext be given for measures that would "fire the Southern heart, and precipitate the cotton States into revolution." But this, we presume, the "committee on resolutions" deemed better unsaid, because *if* said it might have induced some doubts whether the "Democratic party," under Pierce and Buchanan, had not by its policy openly and secretly encouraged measures which inevitably led to the endangerment of "the Union, the flag, the country, the Constitution," and "of the security of the people in their consitutional rights."

In the disunionism which manifests itself in the Free States, by whom is it practised? Are not all engaged in it Democrats?—Vallandigham, of Ohio, Wood, of New York, Ancona and Johnson, of Pa., members of Congress, Schnabel, of Pa., Tom Dunn English and Chauncey Burr, of New York, Twaddell, of Lancaster, Getz, of Reading, Cagger and Richmond, of N. Y., Boyer and Bigler, of Penn'a, are the compromisers, the national conventionalists, the re-constructionists, &c. Compromise with armed traitors? The thing is impossible. We must be careful how we follow these leaders, lest the light they hold before us for our guidance may not have been lighted at treason's lamp, and that like an *ignis fatuus* it may lead us into pools of destruction. I say here, without fear of refutation, that the only parties who are against the war policy of the Administration are either the late President's hirelings, or else black-hearted Breckinridge traitors.—But I follow this charge with another, which I dare them to deny. In the following list of treasonable newspapers, I assert that every one of them were Breckinridge supporters:

NEW YORK.

Albany Argus,
New York News,
" *Journal of Commerce,*
" *Day Book,*
" *Freemans' Journal,*
Prattsville News,
Troy Budget,
Utica Observer,
Greenport Observer,
Syracuse Courier,
Lockport Advertiser,
Troy Union,
Sandy Hill Herald,
Saratoga Republican,
Ithica Democrat,
Hudson Gazette,
Watertown Union,
Geneva Gazette,
Ellicotville American Union,
Yonkers' Herald,
Franklin Gazette,
Majaia Democrat,
Schenectady Democrat,
Malone Gazette,
Maysville Sentinel.

NEW JERSEY.

Paterson Register,
Newark Journal,
Republican Farmer,
Belvidere Journal,
Hunterdon Democrat,
Newton Herald,
Plainfield Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Chambersburg Valley Spirit,
Washington Examiner,
Allentown Democrat,
Coshocton Democrat,
Pittsburg Republican,
Wilksbarre Union,
Harrisburg Patriot,
Easton Star,
Christian Observer, [*suppressed.*]
Honesdale Herald,
Allentown Republikaner.[*German.*]

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford Times,
Bridgeport Advertiser,
Middletown Mercury,
New Haven Register,
Middletown Sentinel.

IOWA.

Council Bluff Bugle,
Iowa City State Journal,
Du Buque Herald,
" *Citizen.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord Patriot,
" *Gazette.*

WISCONSIN.

Kenosha Democrat,
Milwaukee See Bote, [*German.*]

MAINE.

Portland Argus,
Watchman.

OHIO.

Cincinnatti Inquirer,
Galien Democrat,
Columbus Crisis,
Dayton Empire,

MINNESOTA.

Wenona State Journal.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence Post.

VERMONT.

Woodstock Spirit of the Age.

ILLINOIS.

Cass County Union,
Bloomington Times,
Alton Democrat,
Jolict Signal.

INDIANA.

Evansville Gazette,
Terre Haute Journal,
Indianapolis Sentinel,

CALIFORNIA.

Marysville Express.

SECESSION PAPERS IN LOYAL STATES OF THE SOUTH.

Baltimore Sun,
" *Exchange*,
" *South*,
Louisville Courier,
Argus, Weston, Mo.,
Yeoman, Frankford, Ky.,
Statesman, Lexington, Ky.,
Gazette, Wilmington, Del.,
Mail, Hagerstown, Md.,
News, Cynthiana, Ky.

KANSAS.

Atchison Bulletin.

I desire to illustrate and to fortify my arguments by citing authorities, whose opinions are of the highest importance.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, says:—(*Reported in the Cincinnatti Commercial, September 2d:*)

COMPROMISE.

Much has been said about compromises. What! compromise with rebels with arms in their hands? Compromise with traitors who would subvert your Constitution? Do you want any better compromise than the Constitution made by Washington and the patriots of the Revolution—a Constitution beneath which they lived, and which they sealed with their blood?

I intend to fight in defense of this Government as long as life shall last. It is wrong to destroy the best Government ever devised for the use of man. I would rather see this continent swept back into a howling wilderness than to see a monarchy planted on the ruins of this Republic. I would rather see this race swept out of being than that the sun should set forever in darkness upon man's hope for self-government. The fall of this Government would be to the world an argument that man's capability of self-government was at an end, which lies at the foundation of our noble structure. Now is the time to establish the truth of what we hold to be true. What if our flag has been trailed in the dust and sullied; let it be placed in stalwart hands; baptize it in the sun's fire, and, bathing it in a nation's blood, establish its reputation on a firmer basis than ever before. Never surrender. When Paul Jones, the naval officer, was in an engagement in which his ship was riddled and likely to be sunk to the bottom of the ocean, his lieutenant, becoming scared, struck his colors. The enemy, seeing the colors struck, and being hard by, called out through a trumpet, "Do you surrender?" Without reply, but seeing that the colors were down, Paul Jones pulled out his pistol and killed the lieutenant; then, again hoisting his flag, answered, "No, I am just getting ready to fight." Let that be the feeling in the North—we are just getting ready to fight.

Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, says:—(*in N. Y., September 3d:*)

Fellow-citizens, I do but utter a truth which is painfully present to all minds, that the disloyalty which is found in our midst, especially at Washington and in the Border States, has been a fearful source of disaster and discouragement, from the very beginning of the struggle. [Applause.] This evil has assumed such proportions and magnitude, that its correction now has become a prominent duty upon the part of those charged with the Administration. [Cheers.] Its prevalence has been marked by all those treacheries and excesses which have characterized it in other lands and in other times. [Renewed cheers.] Next to the worship of the Father of our spirits, the grandest and the strongest sentiment of which our nature is susceptible is the love of our country. [Loud cheers.] When that sentiment has been corrupted, like an arch from which the keystone has been displaced, the whole moral character tumbles into ruins. [Cheers.] The public and private performances of traitors and spies, both male and female, have been vouched for by all historians until they have grown into a proverb; that man who

will betray his country will betray his God. [Applause.] He will betray his friend, his kindred, and if need be, the very wife of his bosom and the children of his loins. [Loud cheers.]

The power of the Government can do much to correct this evil; but much more can be done by the crushing power of public opinion, branding as an enemy, socially and politically, disloyalty, whenever and wherever it is found. [Cheers.] These men are, morally at least, guilty of the death of those who fall in the defence of the Government, just as much as if they had met them on the battle-field. [Cries of "That's so," and cheers.] In your railroad cars, upon your steamboats, in your thoroughfares, in every social circle, disloyalty should be branded and blasted as a leprous and loathsome thing. [Loud applause.] And wherever you meet these men—be it upon 'Change or in the social circle—and they offer you their hands, look well to them, for if you have the eyes which I have, you will see that they are red with the blood of freemen, your kindred and friends it may be, who have perished, and are perishing still upon the battle-field. [Great sensation.] Turn away from them with disgust and indignation. [Loud cheers.]

Archbishop Hughes, in reply to Bishop Lynch:—(*Metropolitan, August 23d:*)

You make mention of the commissioners sent to Washington at an early period of the struggle, with kind, fair and liberal propositions, as you consider them, for the arrangement of the whole difficulty. Before reaching the point of settlement there would be found a vast amount of principle involved. Commissioners should have some recognized authority to warrant them in attempting to discharge the duties of their official office. Those of the South, in the circumstances, so far as I can see, had no authority whatever.

The people of your region (when I say people, of course I mean the voters, as commonly understood in this country) had scarcely been consulted on this vital question. Their Government, so-called, was unrecognized by any civil principality on the face of the earth. Commissioners presented themselves before the public servants of a Government universally recognized, by all nations. The terms of these Southern Commissioners were more of dictation than of petition. The Government at Washington had to choose one or another of two alternatives. The President and his Cabinet might have chosen the alternative of perjury, and acceded to the demands of those Commissioners, or they might, as they surely did, decline every official intercourse with them.

They chose the latter course. And now it only remains to see whether the Government is what it calls itself—the Government of the United States, or merely the Government of a fraction thereof—and that fraction measured out to them by Southern Commissioners who could not show a legitimate title for the Commission which they profess to execute.

You think it hard and unnatural that foreigners and Catholics should be deluded into the service of the recognized National Government in order to be immolated in the front of battles and made food of for Southern powder. If this end were a deliberate policy in the North, I should scout and despise it. I admit and maintain foreigners now naturalized, whether Catholics or not, ought to bear their relative burden in defence of the only country on those shores which they have recognized, and which has recognized them as citizens of the United States.

That word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a crisis like this it is not, in my opinion, expressive of a sound principle or a safe policy. Its meaning changes the basis and the issue of this melancholy war. If changed, it will be a war, not between the South and North, geographically considered, but a war between the two great political parties that divide the country. Instead of this partisan hostility, wise patriots should rival each other in restoring or preserving the Union as one nation, its prosperity, and the protection and happiness of its entire people, in all their legitimate rights. But all this is to be judged of by others, and the opinion of any individual is of the smallest account.

Francis Meagher says:

Will Irishmen of New York stand by this call—[enthusiastic and vehement cries of "We will, we will"] resolutely, heartily, with inexorable fidelity, despite of all the sacrifices it may cost, despite of all the dangers into which it may compel them, despite of all the bereavements and abiding gloom it may bring upon such homes as this day miss the industry and love of the dead soldiers of the 69th, but in some measure to console and succor which the festivities of this day have taken place? [Loud and protracted cheers and renewed cries of "We will."] For my part, I ask no Irishman to do that which I myself am not prepared to do. [Tremendous applause.] My heart, my arm, my life, is pledged to the national cause, and to the last it will be my highest pride, as I conceive it to be my holiest duty and obligation, to share its fortunes. [Renewed cheering.] I care not to what party the Chief Magistrate of the Republic has belonged. [Hear, hear.] I care not upon what plank or platform he may have been elected. [Hear.] The platform disappears before the Constitution, under the injunction of the oath he took on the steps of the Capitol the day of his inauguration. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] The party disappears in the presence of the nation, [hear, hear.] and as the Chief Magistrate, duly elected and duly sworn, is bound to protect and administer the national property for the benefit of the nation, so should every citizen concur with him in loyal and patriotic action, discarding the mean persuasions and maxims of the local politicians—[hear, hear]—and substituting the national interests, the national efficiency, the national honor, for the selfishness, the huckstering or the vengeance of a party. [Enthusiastic cheering.] To me, at all events, the potency of the National Government, the honor and glory of the national flag, are of infinitely higher value than the Regency at Albany, the Tammany Wigwam, Mozart Hall, or the Pewter Mug. [Immense cheering and roars of laughter.] Nor shall outcries on behalf of the liberty of the press, or the liberty and immunities of the citizen, restrain me in the active allegiance I owe the nation and its Executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized. The integrity of the national domain, the potency of the National Government, the reputation of the national arms, the inviolability of the tranquil system of election, without which no popular government can have legitimacy, consistency, and force—these considerations are far dearer to me, and I claim them to be of far more vital consequence, than the liberty to promulgate sedition or the liberty to conspire. [Immense applause.] Such liberties must succumb to the demands of the crisis, the public safety, the discipline and efficacy of the army, and the attitude of the revolt. [Hear, hear, hear.] Within the range of the laws, the police, the courts, the proprieties and interests of the community, let them have full swing in the days of peace. Such days have their peculiar sanctities—more than this, they have their recognized and favored abuses of popular institutions and prerogatives: and the fieriest or foulest sheet that is scribbled in the coal hole or in the garret as well as the most faithless citizen among us, may be permitted, the one to scatter broadcast, and the other to drop in crevices and corners, the seeds of disaffection against the Government, without the commonwealth incurring any detriment. [Hear, hear, hear.] But in time of war—above all, in time of civil war—the supremacy of the Government should be the sole grand object—[loud cries of hear, hear]—and to this end martial law should be the higher law—[tremendous cheers]—and the only one in undisputed force. [Ethusiastic cries of hear, hear, hear, and cheering.] Who speaks about his rights as a passenger—about his bag of money, his chest of books and clothes, the photographs of his wife and children, his live stock or bales of merchandise, when the steamship has met with a collision, threatens to go down, must be cleared of every embarrassment and dead weight, and all hands are summoned to the rescue? [Hear, hear.] You know it well. I assert it without fear of contradiction from any quarter, and those who have had most latitude and impunity, were they frank and generous, would be the first to own it. The National Government has suffered more from the patience, the leniency, the magnanimity it has practised towards its enemies, and

those who are in sympathy and league with them, than it has done from the courage, the science, the fierce energy of those who have taken the field against it, and victoriously shaken the banner of revolt and repudiation in its face. [Cries of hear, hear, and loud applause.]

Daniel S. Dickinson says:

Funky politicians and bastard Democrats fear I am going to my political funeral. Well, I shall have, from present appearance, a pretty handsome procession, and don't want them for mourners. [Great laughter and cheering, and cries of "Good!"] You know perfectly well what have been my political antecedents. It is not material for the purposes of this question, I hold this question to have nothing to do with political affairs one way or another. And I know of no man—no abolitionist so ultra, nor republican so hostile, no American so bigoted, nor no Democrat so detestably faithless, but I will go with him to perform this great work, if he will go in good faith, as I would go to perform any other work involving the existence of my country. I lay aside my politics; I ask you to lay aside yours. I shall not go to you politically: I do not ask you to come to me, and any one who will attempt to manufacture politics out of this matter, or drag political parties into it, is no patriot—is a schemer, and little better than those who assail the country with arms. As to the administration, it was not the Administration of my choosing. I care nothing for that. Where it is right, I mean to sustain it; where it is strong, I mean to aid it; where it is not strong, I will help it to be stronger.

Mr. Lincoln has been much complained of that he has suspended the habeas corpus, and has interfered with private right, and has curtailed the liberty of the press, and has done various other things of which they complain. Now, as his opponent, I sustain him most in the very acts they condemn. [Cheers.] His act that I approve of most is his suspending the habeas corpus, and I have said and repeat, if he had suspended the traitors it related to in some cases, I would have been glad of it. I uphold him in arresting the voice of a traitorous press which was attempting to foster and encourage and stimulate treason. [Cheers.] I agree to his arresting and consigning to prison those villians who are acting as spies and are attempting to destroy our Government. [Cheers, and cries of "Good, good."] I sustain him fully and cheerfully in it. He has ample authority for it. It is a war power, nothing more nor less. A wicked treasonable rebellion fastens a terrible war on the Government, and then whines itself and gets others to whimper for it, that they are arrested, that their treason is blocked. Mr. Lincoln would have deserved impeachment if he had not exercised these powers.

Oh, my fellow-citizens, let us all devote ourselves to the service of our country. [Amen.] Every one can do something in his sphere. For myself, I am enlisted for this great war—rage how it may—terminate how it will. Give me poverty, stripes and chains, give me shame, give me destitution, give me want, give me abject misery and distress, give me bereavement, let my heart be wrung by every emotion that can agonize and torture man, make me a wanderer in the earth, and give me an ignoble death, rather than permit my country to perish. [Cheers.] Sooner than that should be done, in the language of Emmett, I would raze every house, burn every blade of grass, and the last intrenchment of Liberty shall be my grave. No, my fellow-citizens, let our watchword be, our country, our beloved country! And I will exclaim with you, "Oh, my country, may God protect her from evil!" [Immense cheering from the audience of ten thousand, who had become filled with the sentiments of the speech, greeted Mr. Dickinson as he retired.]

The foregoing pages have been written under one controlling motive, and that is to render all the assistance in my power to the General Government to put an end to the war in the speediest and most summary manner. I have tried to prevent men being

elected whose past policy has encouraged secessionists in their schemes of treason. I have shown that Breckinridge Democrats and the servants of ex-President Buchanan, are, and have been among the chief causes of the rebellion. I now ask, how dare any Northern traitor talk of peace or compromise, in the present aspect of affairs? Let us remember that our real brethren in the South, the Unionists, if a compromise were entered into with armed traitors, would be left at the mercy of every kind of rullianism. Let it not be forgotten that Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, Joe Holt, of Kentucky, Foster, of North Carolina, Carlisle, of Virginia, Prentiss, Brownlow and hosts of other Union men and their friends will be persecuted to the death. I have no patience with those Northern political vagabonds who advise us to desert those gallant men in the South who are being tried by fire and sword, who have been driven to flee for their lives, whose property has been destroyed, and whose relatives are sent to rot in jail. I entertain no other feeling than contempt and loathing for Northern miscreants who call Joe Holt and Andy Johnson sycophants, and yet I have heard that epithet applied to one of them by a loathsome thing calling himself a Democrat.

There are creatures who cry out—"that Campbell is against the Democratic party—he will not adhere to regular nominations." I reply to this, that if the Democratic party chooses to identify itself with the enemies of the country, it must take the consequences. Why did not the Democratic Conventions, judicial and county, unreservedly endorse President Lincoln's war policy? No, they must make reservations of constitutional provisos. Why, Breckenridge himself says just the same thing—he will support the President in all his constitutional acts. The fact is, the great authorities whom I have quoted, have given the true interpretation to all objectors: we are either for the war or against it, we are for the nation or against it, we are for the Administration or against it. Take sides we must; every man ought to be forced to show his hand. The Hartford Convention Federalists took ground against the country; their treason followed them until they passed away; their policy has been condemned on every side. Cannot those Democrats who still cling to the jabbering skeleton of Breckenridge, see that they are fast treading the brink of the abyss of political death? Are they too besotted, or ignorant, or treacherous not to take a lesson from the past? Let them continue to pursue the white feather policy, and their names will become a bye-word of scorn, a thing to be hissed at; their infamy will cling to their posterity; they will be classed with the tories, skinners and cow-boys of the Revolution. What? desert the noble-

hearted men of the South, who have, in the face of the Breckinridge despotism, manfully stood up for the Union of these States? Out upon the wretches who encourage such evil counsels. The past none can recal—the future God enables few to peer into.—The present is ours. I never despaired of the final success of the National arms. The present is ours, let us grasp it. Let us rally to the support of the Federal Executive without demur or mental reservation. On all sides there is a sound and patriotic feeling. Democrats in every direction are escaping from Breckinridge terrorism, and uniting to sustain the Government. The threats and intimidations held out, of reading men out of the Democratic party, are almost too ridiculous to be noticed; but when threats of assassination are held out, it is quite a different matter. Two gentlemen called upon me at my home on Sunday evening, 1st of September, and advised me not to issue my pamphlet, for that so sure as I did that I would be shot. I replied to them that my life was in the hands of God; that I would publish the pamphlet if a thousand assassins were howling around me, threatening my life—that I believed that not a man in ten thousand, in cool blood, ever became a murderer—that when passion is up and the brain excited that homicides do occur—that no man, however hardened, wishes to have his fingers dabbled with the blood of his fellow man. I know that the rank and file of the Democratic masses are true and patriotic. I know that although bad, base men may try and try over again to debauch and corrupt them, yet by all their blandishments, lies and misrepresentations, they are unable to swerve the Democracy from its love and devotion to the Union of all these States.

I am being denounced by fellows calling themselves Democrats, but who understand not the vitality of Democracy. These denouncers of me, who are they?—mere office seekers or office holders—men without honor and without principle, none of whose words could be relied upon for ten minutes of time. Poor creatures! they think because they have brazen lungs and more brazen faces to bawl—stand by regular nominations, do not cut the ticket, that such constitutes Democracy. These Breckinridge disorganizers' talk to the regular Democratic party not to cut the ticket, is the drollest farce imaginable. These fellows, who bolted at Charleston and Baltimore—these fellows, who have demoralized and disorganized the Democratic party, and, as a consequence, brought upon the nation all its misfortunes—these fellows, when they want their own policy and schemes carried out, are vociferous for regular nominations: but when Stephen A. Douglas was up, they refused to vote for him and persecuted him to death. The sore

heads—by these I mean the majority of soulless creatures who have been recently turned out of office—are among my most bitter vituperators. The reason is plain: I was one of those who resisted the suicidal conduct of Mr. Buchanan's hirelings in this city. In the Executive Committee, and outside of it, I freely denounced their acts of disorganization upon the Democratic party, their assistance to Yancey at Charleston and Baltimore, their repudiation of the Democratic ticket, and their persecution of the regularly nominated candidate for the Presidency. These people now cry out, let bye-gones be bye-gones—of course they desire to have their criminal action forgotten. Once for all, I wish it to be understood that I do not include every man who voted for Breckinridge in the catalogue of disorganizers, or sympathisers with secession. I believe, as far as I can judge, that many of Breckinridge's supporters are true Union men, hence I draw a distinction between gentlemen who voted for him conscientiously, and those who were hired to do their master's bidding. Common decency, if not shame, ought to have caused these pseudo Democrats to have retired into the background for years to come.

SUMMARY.

The remarks before made in reference to Judge Sharswood are no longer applicable, seeing that he has under his own signature denied the right of secession. He and Judge Hare are almost certain to be elected. Amos Briggs is a good lawyer, and will make, if elected, an excellent Judge; moreover, he is above the taint of secessionism. The charge of Furman Sheppard made in the *Press*, (Col. Forney's paper,) being an old office hunter, is false in every particular. His friends, upon every occasion that he has been a candidate, have forced him to it. His abilities, legal knowledge and thorough education, fit him in a eminent degree, and here let me say that the *Press* will add nothing to its reputation by attacking a high-toned man like Mr. Sheppard. There is hardly a doubt of Mr. Sheppard's election. Frank Wolgamuth has been nominated by the No-party's party. There is no truer Unionist in the nation than Mr. W. His patriotic exertions against Mr. Buchanan's policy are well known. A Douglas Democrat, when bolters and disorganizers were at work to destroy the Government; he stood up for the right at all times, and at all places. The question for Mr. Wolgamuth to determine, is which is the best policy to defeat Mr. McCulloch? that policy he ought to adopt.

Mr. Samuel Lloyd, the People's candidate for Register of Wills, is a gentleman well qualified for the office, both by education and experience. Of his election there can hardly be any doubt. The

No-party party's strength will be tested upon Judge Stroud and Mr. Wolgamuth, should they both remain in the field. It is hardly probable that either of them will continue to be candidates, because it is not likely that either will poll a thousand votes. The contest will narrow down to Messrs. Lloyd and McCulloch. Were there the remotest prospect of Mr. Wolgamuth's election, I would work hard for him and vote for him, because he stood by us in the great fight for principle against Mr. Buchanan's tyranny. Had Mr. McCulloch acted like Mr. Wolgamuth, his would be a proud and noble position; but as he cast his lot with the Breckinridge bolters and disorganizers, and with the persecutors of Douglas, he must take the consequences. I disclaim everything like personal animosity against Mr. McCulloch, or any other Democratic nominee—my sole aim is to direct the attention of citizens to such nominees as coöperated with Mr. Buchanan's hirelings to bring upon us our present difficulties and dangers. It is due to Mr. McCulloch to say that some of his friends state that he is a true Unionist. I give him the full benefit of their assertion.

I have done, I have said my say, I have nothing to take back. Those who are foremost in denouncing me to day will, before three years shall have expired, admit that I am right. Had my advice been adopted, the Democratic Party would to-day have the Senator in the First District, and the Mayor of Philadelphia. I have tried to act honestly by the Democratic Party; there is not a man in its ranks to-day, whom I ever deceived; I am willing at all times to aid it to success, but successful it can never be until it clears itself of its present corrupt and Disunion leaders.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

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